

REMARKS

Applicant has thoroughly considered the April 21, 2006 Office action and the Examiner's remarks. Applicant has amended the application to more clearly set forth the invention. Claim 47 has been amended. Claims 1-51 are presented in the application for further examination. Favorable reconsideration of the application in view of the following remarks is respectfully requested.

Claim Rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 1-8, 14-18, 21, 27, 35-37, 41-46, and 51 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over previously cited Malamud et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,694,561 ("Malamud patent"), Beaudet et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,491,795 ("Beaudet patent") and Windows XP Profession SP 1 ("WinXP reference").

As a preliminary matter, Applicant submits that the citation of the WinXP reference is improper and must be withdrawn. The citation is incomplete, inaccurate, and vague. In addition, Applicant requests the Office to present evidence showing that the WinXP reference may be considered as a prior art. The attached news release from Microsoft Corporation indicated that the first version of Windows XP operating system was made available on October 25, 2001, and the Service Pack 1 was released on September 9, 2002, which were all after the earliest effective filing date of the current application. As such, Applicant requests the WinXP reference be withdrawn as a prior art.

In the alternative, even if the WinXP reference may be considered as a prior art, Applicant respectfully argues that the combined references, even with the newly added WinXP reference, fail to teach or suggest each and every element of the claims as amended. For example, the Office action argues the following:

"WinXP teaches receiving from a user and/or administrator a first set of instructions changing the content of the particular selected scope item by defining one or more first primary objects to be displayed in the first primary window (see FIGS. 1 and 2; items 10 and 11); and receiving from the user and/or administrator a second set of instructions changing the content of the particular selected scope item defining in one or more second primary objects to be displayed in a second primary display window (see FIGS. 3 and 4; and items 10 and 11)."

Applicant respectfully disagrees with such reading of the presented claim 1 because the Office action fails to adhere to the term "particular selected scope item" recited in claim 1. In

other words, both the first primary display window and the second primary display window are defined based on the same “particular selected scope item,” and **not** the different scope items as illustrated in the WinXP reference (i.e., “Scope item 1” and “Scope item 2”). In particular, Claim 1 recites “linking the first primary objects to the scope window independently of the second primary objects to the scope window, and wherein the scope window persists displaying scope items in the scope window after forming the first primary display window and the second primary display window.” None of the Malamud patent, the Beaudet patent, and the WinXP reference discloses or teaches this element.

Moreover, as previously argued, Applicant believes the Office action fails to give full weight of the claims as amended, especially with regards to elements of claim 1 as previously amended. For example, claim 1 as previously presented recites “receiving from the user and/or administrator a second set of instructions **changing the content of the particular selected scope item by defining one or more second primary objects to be displayed in a second primary display window...**” The Office action cites FIG. 5 and col. 7, lines 35-37 of the Beaudet patent for evidence supporting the argument that the Beaudet patent teaches the claimed feature. Applicant respectively disagrees and presents that the Beaudet patent teaches away from the claimed invention due to at least the following reasons. FIG. 5 of the Beaudet patent fails to show a “second primary display window.” The Office action indicated that the window identified by the reference number 53 may be considered as the first primary display window.

However, no where does FIG. 5 illustrate a second primary display window. In fact, the window identified by the reference number 56 could not be considered as the second primary display window according to the language of the claim because the object 56 is derived from a separate and different object, object 26, of the window 60 (see also col. 5, lines 33-34). In fact, the Beaudet patent distinctively describe that window 60 corresponds to icon 26 whereas window 53 corresponds to icon 23. This teaches away from embodiments of the invention as claimed because the claim language recites changing the content of the “particular scope item” by defining a second primary display window” The icon 23 is not the “particular scope item” as the icon 26.

In addition, lines 35 to 37 of col. 7 merely disclose maximizing the size of the product window and marking the icon as being active. Such reference, when considered in view of the Malamud patent, fails to teach each and every element of the claim.

Using the WinXP reference as an example, in FIG. 1 of the WinXP reference, an arrow 11 points to a highlighted item “Scope item 1” with an arrow 10 pointing to an empty window area. In FIG. 2, the arrow 10 now points to a window area with two items: New Folder and New Folder (2) while “Scope item 1” appears not to be focused. In FIG. 3, the arrow 10 points to a highlighted item “Scope item 2” with the arrow 11 pointing to an empty window area. FIG. 4 includes the arrow 11 pointing to a window area with two items: New Folder and New Folder (2).

Clearly, if the Office action wishes to make the comparison that what’s shown in FIGS. 3 and 4 are second primary display windows, Applicant submits that they fail to establish such comparison because they are not defined based on the “particular selected scope item.” That is, items shown in FIG. 2 are defined based on “Scope item 1” and items shown in FIG. 4 are defined based on “Scope item 2.” As such, even combined with the Malamud and Beaudet patents, the WinXP reference fails to teach or suggest each and every element of claim 1.

The advantages of embodiments of the invention as recited in claim 1 and as elaborated previously during prosecution are that, because the first primary display window and the second primary display window are independently linked to the same particular selected scope item, users or administrators may configure independent instructions to define the first primary display window or the second primary display window based on user access privileges or restrictions or the like. The cited art, either individually or in combination, has all failed to recite such feature.

Therefore, because the Office action fails to establish the *prima facie* elements of an obviousness rejection, Applicant requests the rejection of claim 1 be withdrawn. Claim 1 and its dependent claims 2-8 and 14-17 are patentable over the cited art. Therefore, the rejection of claims 1-8 and 14-17 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) should be withdrawn.

Similarly, claim 18 recites, in part, “a first primary display window ... dynamically linked to the selected scope item as defined by a first set of instructions specified by the user, said first set of instructions changes the content of the particular selected scope item; and a second primary display window ... dynamically linked to the particular selected scope item as defined by a second set of instructions specified by the user, said second set of instructions changes the content of the particular selected scope item”. For at least the reasons argued above in claim 1, Applicant argues that the cited references above fail to teach or suggest at least this

feature of changing the content of the particular selected scope item because opening/closing or maximizing/minimizing of windows would only display items but not changing the content of the particular selected scope item.

As such, the Examiner has not established the *prima facie* elements of an obviousness rejection because the combined references fail to teach or suggest the features discussed above. As such, claim 18 is patentable over the cited art, and the rejection of claim 18 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) should be withdrawn.

Claim 21 provides similar recitals, such as, for "receiving from the user a first set of instructions for changing the content of the selected scope item by defining one or more first primary objects to be displayed in a first primary display window...; receiving from the user a second set of instructions for changing the content of the selected scope item by defining one or more second primary objects to be displayed in a second primary display window...". Because the combination of the Malamud patent, the Beaudet patent, and the WinXP reference fails to teach or suggest such element, Applicant submits that the Examiner fails to establish the *prima facie* elements of an obviousness rejection. As such, claim 21 is patentable over the cited art. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests the rejection of claim 21 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) be withdrawn.

Claim 27 also recites, in part, "means for receiving from a user a first set of instructions for changing the content of the retrieved scope item by defining first primary objects to be displayed in a first primary display window and for receiving from the user a second set of instructions for changing the content of the retrieved scope item by defining second primary objects to be displayed in a second primary display window..." Again, as the hard-coded linking and instructions (e.g., mouse clicks) of the combined references fails to teach or suggest the combination of the first and second sets of instructions that changes the content of the retrieved scope item by defining first and second primary objects, respectively, Applicant submits that claim 27 is also patentable over the cited art.

Claim 35 similarly recites, in part, a computer system comprising "means for receiving from the user a first set of instructions for changing the content of the particular selected scope item by defining first primary objects to be displayed in the first primary display window and for receiving from the user a second set of instructions for changing the content of the particular selected scope item by defining second primary objects to be displayed in the second primary

display window...". As argued previously, the combined references of the cited art fail to teach or suggest at least the combination of the first and second sets of instructions of embodiments of the invention. Therefore, Applicant submits that claim 35 and its dependent claims 36-37 and 51 are patentable over the cited art and the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) should be withdrawn.

Similarly, amended claims 41, 43, and 44 recite at least the features that include the combination of specifying the first and second independent sets of instructions changing the content of the selected scope item by defining first and second primary objects to be displayed in first and second primary display windows, respectively. As such, Applicant argues that the Office fails to establish the *prima facie* elements of an obviousness rejection and requests that the rejection of claims 41-46 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) be withdrawn.

Claims 9-13, 19-20, 22-26, 28-34, and 38-40 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Malamud patent, the Beaudet patent, the WinXP reference, and Ku et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,421,072 ("Ku patent"). As previously discussed, Applicant submits that the Ku patent fails to cure the deficiency of the Malamud patent, the Beaudet patent, and the WinXP reference. In particular, the Ku patent, in addition to arguments presented previously, merely teaches an improved way to represent information in multi-window environment using a tree structure. Like the Malamud patent, the Beaudet patent, and the WinXP reference, the Ku patent fails to teach or suggest dynamically linking objects in response to instructions from the user. Furthermore, the combined references fail to teach or suggest defining of the second primary display window from the "particular selected scope item," wherein the first set of instructions is independent of the second set of instructions so that the one or more first primary objects displayed in the first primary display window are independent of the one or more second primary objects displayed in the second primary display window.

Claims 9-13 depend from claim 1, claims 19-20 depend from claim 18, and claims 22-26 depend from claim 21 and, for at least the reasons explained above, these dependent claims are patentable over the cited art for at least the reasons of claims 1, 18, and 21, respectively. Therefore, rejection of claims 9-13, 19-20, and 22-26 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) should be withdrawn.

Claim 28 recites "...said first set of instructions from the user or administrator changing the content of the particular selected scope item...; said second set of instructions from the user or administrator changing the content of the particular selected scope item...". Because the

combined references of the Malamud, Beaudet, Ku patents, and the WinXP reference continue to fail to teach or suggest the dynamic linking feature of embodiments of the invention as recited, Applicant argues that the Office fails to establish the *prima facie* elements of an obviousness rejection. Therefore, Applicant requests that the rejection of claim 28 and its dependent claims 29-34 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) be withdrawn.

Claim 38 recites, in part, a computer system comprising "means for receiving from the user a first set of instructions for changing the content of the particular selected scope item defining first primary objects... and for receiving from the user a second set of instructions for changing the content of the particular selected scope item defining second primary objects...". Again, the combined references fail to discuss or suggest that the combination that the user can specify the first and second sets of instructions to change the content of the particular selected scope item by defining first and second primary objects to be displayed in the first and second primary display windows, respectively, in the Malamud, Beaudet, Ku patents, and the WinXP reference. None of the cited references discloses that the linking between the first primary object and the first primary display window may be modified.

Because the Office fails to establish the *prima facie* elements of an obviousness rejection, Applicant submits that the rejection of claim 38 and its dependent claims 39-40 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) be withdrawn.

Claims 47-50 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Malamud patent in view of Winamp (version 2.10, released 03/24/99) ("Winamp reference"). Applicant has amended claim 47 to further clarify the movement of edges by reciting:

"a second primary display window displaying second primary objects linked via a second link to the scope window and having an edge of the second primary display window adjacent to an edge of the scope window or an edge of the first primary display window wherein adjacent edges are docked to each other so that movement of one adjacent edge **of the second primary display window causes movement of the other adjacent edge of the first primary display window or the scope window**, wherein the size and position of the scope window and the first primary display window are independent of the size and position of the second primary display window."

By specifying that the movement of one adjacent edge of the second primary display window causes movement of the other adjacent edge of the first primary display window or the scope window, Applicant believes such clarification distinguishes claim 47 as amended over the

Winamp reference. As indicated by the Office action, the Winamp reference merely allows a user to move docking windows from one place to another on the desktop as a whole when the windows are docked together. However, as Applicant demonstrated in Amendment D, the Winamp reference fails to teach or suggest “a second primary display window... having an edge of the second primary display window adjacent to an edge of the scope window or an edge of the first primary display window **wherein adjacent edges are docked to each other so that movement of one adjacent edge of the second primary display window causes movement of the other adjacent edge of the first primary display window or the scope window...**”. Therefore, Applicant submits that amended claim 47, along with dependent claims 48 to 50, are patentable over the cited art. Therefore, Applicant requests that rejection of claims 47-50 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) be withdrawn.

In light of the foregoing, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 1-51 are in condition for allowance and respectfully request favorable reconsideration of this application. The fact that Applicant may not have specifically traversed any particular assertion by the Office should not be construed as indicating Applicant’s agreement therewith.

Applicant wishes to expedite prosecution of this application. If the Examiner deems the claims as amended to not be in condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited and encouraged to telephone the undersigned to discuss making an Examiner's amendment to place the claims in condition for allowance.

Applicants do not believe that a fee is due in connection with this response. If, however, the Commissioner determines that a fee is due, he is authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 19-1345.

Respectfully submitted,

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Microsoft Kicks Off Windows XP in New York

Microsoft today launched its newest operating system with a keynote address from Bill Gates, appearances from New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani and television personality Regis Philbin, and a free concert featuring Sting.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25, 2001 — With an introduction from New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani, a special appearance by television personality Regis Philbin and a keynote address from Microsoft Chairman and Chief Software Architect Bill Gates, Microsoft today officially kicked off its newest operating system, Windows XP.

"Today is a great day for users and for the PC industry," Microsoft Chairman and Chief Software Architect Bill Gates said in his keynote address. "With the launch of Windows XP, we are entering an exciting new era of personal computing."

"New York City is the perfect place to announce the worldwide availability of Windows XP," added Giuliani. "I want to thank all the people of New York City for welcoming us here, to congratulate them for their unbroken spirit, courage and



New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani (right) applauds the launch of Windows XP with Microsoft Chairman and Chief Software Architect Bill Gates. Click on the photo to download a high-resolution image. Photo by Jeff Christensen

Related Links

Transcript:

- [Windows XP Launch Remarks - Oct. 25, 2001](#)

Feature Stories:

- [Launch Events Around the World Herald the Arrival of Windows XP and the Best PC Experience Ever - Oct. 25, 2001](#)
- [Digital Media -- a Windows XP Centerpiece - Oct. 24, 2001](#)
- [Microsoft Partners Provide Enhanced Computing Experience to Windows XP Users - Oct. 24, 2001](#)
- [Getting in Motion With Windows XP: New Connectivity Features Give Mobile](#)

determination, and to urge all Americans to join us in recognizing that New York is absolutely open for business."

The launch event, held this morning in Times Squares Marriott Marquis Theatre, drew 1,500 attendees and showcased the productivity, communication and entertainment experiences of Windows XP. Gates and Windows Group Senior Vice President Jim Allchin demonstrated several desktop and laptop systems running the operating system, and highlighted customers who are already using Windows XP at home and at work.

While Philbin and Windows product manager Joe Belfiore demonstrated Windows XPs device support and mobility features, Gates mingled with the crowds in Times Square, showing off the operating systems digital media and communication capabilities.

Nearby in the Experience Partner Pavilion, over 50 companies showcased a wide variety of software and peripherals designed to work with the operating system, including wired and wireless networking products, digital cameras and media players, audio and video software, scanners and printers. In a panel discussion preceding the keynote, Gates, Intel CEO Craig Barrett and other industry leaders shared their excitement and optimism for the PC industry in the coming year.

Earlier this morning, Gates joined Gateway CEO Ted Waitt and Intel CEO Craig Barrett for "Windows XP Madness" events at the Gateway Country Store and CompUSA retail store in New Yorks Columbus Circle; the executives autographed copies of the operating system for the first consumers to buy them.

Following the launch event, attendees walked to Bryant Park for a free, public performance by Sting, which drew a crowd of over 5,000.

Users New Levels of Productivity, Seamlessness, Security - Oct. 22, 2001

•Windows XP Offers Users More Choice and Greater Flexibility for Product Help and Support - Oct. 16, 2001

Press Releases:

•Windows XP Is Here! - Oct. 25, 2001

•PNY, Microsoft and Symantec Announce Free Memory Upgrade And AntiVirus Software Promotion at Microsoft Windows XP Launch - Oct. 25, 2001

•Kingston Technology, Microsoft and Network Associates Help Users Improve the Productivity of Their PCs - Oct. 25, 2001

•Microsoft Works to Protect Windows XP From Counterfeiters and Software Pirates - Oct. 25, 2001

•Microsoft Announces Immediate Availability Of Microsoft Plus! for Windows XP - Oct. 25, 2001

•More Than 150 Companies Embrace Digital Media Features in Windows

XP -- Oct. 24, 2001

- [Microsoft, CyberLink and InterVideo Announce Immediate Availability Of MP3 Creation and DVD Playback Add-On Packs For Windows Media Player for Windows XP](#) -- Oct. 22, 2001

Microsoft Resources:

- [Windows XP Web Site](#)
- [Windows XP Launch Event Keynote Webcast](#)
- [Timeline: Digital Media in Windows](#)
- [What's New For Digital Media in Windows XP](#)
- [Microsoft Plus! for Windows XP](#)
- [Windows Media on PressPass](#)
- [Windows XP Newsroom on PressPass](#)
- [Windows XP Launch Virtual Pressroom](#)
- [Windows XP Launch Event Keynote Webcast](#)
- [Creating Tools for the Digital Decade](#) - Oct. 24, 2001

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How to obtain the latest Windows XP service pack

This article was previously published under Q322389

On This Page

✚ SUMMARY

✚ MORE INFORMATION

✚ Windows XP Service Pack 2

✚ How to obtain

✚ Automatic Updates

✚ Windows Update

✚ Fix list

✚ Release notes

✚ Additional resources

✚ Windows XP Service Pack 1a

✚ How to obtain

✚ Differences between Windows XP SP1 and SP1a

✚ Fix list

✚ Release notes

✚ Windows XP Service Pack 1

✚ How to obtain

✚ Fix list

✚ Release notes

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SUMMARY

Microsoft Windows XP updates are distributed in service packs. Service packs help keep Windows XP current, and extend and update the functionality of your computer. Service packs are cumulative. Each new service pack contains all the fixes that are included with earlier service packs and any new fixes. You do not have to install an earlier version of a service pack before you install the latest version. For example, if you have already installed Windows XP Service Pack 2 (SP2), you do not have to install Windows XP Service Pack 1a (SP1a).

MORE INFORMATION

Windows XP Service Pack 2

Release Date: August 25, 2004

How to obtain

You can use Automatic Updates or Windows Update to obtain Windows XP Service Pack 2 (SP2).

Automatic Updates

The best way to make sure that you get Windows XP SP2 is by turning on the Automatic Updates feature in Windows XP. Visit the Protect Your PC site to *let us turn it on for you* (<http://protect.microsoft.com/security/protect/WSA/en/default.asp>) or follow these manual steps (<http://www.microsoft.com/athome/security/protect/windowsexp/updates.aspx>). Either way, you will receive Windows XP SP2 automatically.

After you turn on Automatic Updates, your computer can start to download important updates automatically, including the latest version of Windows Update.

Windows Update

1. Visit the following Microsoft Web site:

<http://windowsupdate.microsoft.com> (<http://windowsupdate.microsoft.com>)

2. Click **Express Install (Recommended)**.
3. If your computer qualifies, Windows XP SP2 will be one of the updates automatically selected. Click **Install**.

4. Review and accept the End User License Agreement (EULA).

Windows XP SP2 will be downloaded to your computer, and the Windows XP Service Pack 2 Setup Wizard will help you install it.

Fix list

For additional information about what is fixed in Windows XP Service Pack 2, click the following article number to view the article in the Microsoft Knowledge Base:

[811113](http://support.microsoft.com/kb/811113/) (<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/811113/>) List of fixes included in Windows XP Service Pack 2

Release notes

For additional information about issues with Windows XP Service Pack 2, click the following article number to view the article in the Microsoft Knowledge Base:

[835935](http://support.microsoft.com/kb/835935/) (<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/835935/>) Release notes for Windows XP Service Pack 2

Additional resources

For information that can help you successfully download and install Windows XP SP2 on a single computer, visit the following Microsoft Web site:

http://www.microsoft.com/windowsxp/sp2/sp2_whattoknow.mspx
(http://www.microsoft.com/windowsxp/sp2/sp2_whattoknow.mspx)

Windows XP Service Pack 1a

Release Date: February 3, 2003

How to obtain

To obtain Service Pack 1a (SP1a), visit the following Microsoft Web site:

<http://www.microsoft.com/windowsxp/downloads/updates/sp1/default.mspx>
(<http://www.microsoft.com/windowsxp/downloads/updates/sp1/default.mspx>)

Differences between Windows XP SP1 and SP1a

For additional information, click the following article number to view the article in the Microsoft Knowledge Base:

[813926](http://support.microsoft.com/kb/813926/) (<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/813926/>) Differences between Windows XP Service Pack 1 and Windows XP Service Pack 1a

Fix list

For additional information about what is fixed in SP1a, click the following article number to view the article in the Microsoft Knowledge Base:

[324720](http://support.microsoft.com/kb/324720/) (<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/324720/>) List of bugs that are fixed in Windows XP Service Pack 1a

Windows XP Service Pack 1a (SP1a) includes Internet Explorer 6.0 Service Pack 1 (SP1). Therefore, the problems corrected by Internet Explorer 6.0 SP1 are also fixed by Windows XP SP1a.

For additional information about these problems, click the following article number to view the article in the Microsoft Knowledge Base:

[326489](http://support.microsoft.com/kb/326489/) (<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/326489/>) List of issues fixed in Internet Explorer 6 service packs

For additional information about how to obtain the latest service pack for Internet Explorer 6, click the following article number to view the article in the Microsoft Knowledge Base:

[328548](http://support.microsoft.com/kb/328548/) (<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/328548/>) How to obtain the latest service pack for Internet Explorer 6

Release notes

For additional information about issues with Windows XP Service Pack 1a, click the following article number to view the article in the Microsoft Knowledge Base:

[324722](http://support.microsoft.com/kb/324722/) (<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/324722/>) Release notes for Windows XP Service Pack 1 and Service Pack

1a

Windows XP Service Pack 1

Release Date: September 9, 2002

How to obtain

Service Pack 1 (SP1) is no longer available for download.

Fix list

For additional information about what is fixed in SP1, click the following article number to view the article in the Microsoft Knowledge Base:

[324720](http://support.microsoft.com/kb/324720/) (<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/324720/>) List of bugs that are fixed in Windows XP Service Pack 1a

Windows XP Service Pack 1 (SP1) includes Internet Explorer 6.0 Service Pack 1 (SP1). Therefore, the problems corrected by Internet Explorer 6.0 SP1 are also fixed by Windows XP SP1.

For additional information about these problems, click the following article number to view the article in the Microsoft Knowledge Base:

[326489](http://support.microsoft.com/kb/326489/) (<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/326489/>) List of issues fixed in Internet Explorer 6 service packs

For additional information about how to obtain the latest service pack for Internet Explorer 6, click the following article number to view the article in the Microsoft Knowledge Base:

[328548](http://support.microsoft.com/kb/328548/) (<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/328548/>) How to obtain the latest service pack for Internet Explorer 6

Release notes

For additional information about issues with Windows XP Service Pack 1, click the following article number to view the article in the Microsoft Knowledge Base:

[324722](http://support.microsoft.com/kb/324722/) (<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/324722/>) Release notes for Windows XP Service Pack 1 and Service Pack 1a

APPLIES TO

- Microsoft Windows XP Professional
- Microsoft Windows XP Home Edition
- Microsoft Windows XP Media Center Edition 2002
- Microsoft Windows XP Tablet PC Edition

Keywords: kbmsccsearch kbgetsp kbsetup kbenv kbinfo KB322389

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